

Microbes, diseases, drugs	Vocabulary and concepts
<i>Streptococcus mutans</i>	Transcription and translation
<i>E. coli</i>	Capsules
<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>	Plasmids
<i>Streptomyces erythreus</i>	Chromosome
<i>Streptomyces griseus</i>	Virulence genes
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoea</i>	Horizontal gene transfer
<i>Treponema pallidum</i>	Antibiotic resistance
<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>	Penicillinase
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Adhesive molecules
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Cariogenic
<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>	Biofilm
<i>Epidermophyton</i>	Gnotobiotic rat study
<i>Trichophyton</i>	Snyder test
<i>Microsporum</i>	Nucleoid
<i>Mycobacterium leprae</i>	Peptidoglycan
<i>Lactobacillus</i>	Lipopolysaccharide (LPS)
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	Endotoxin
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	Limulus amoebocyte lysate test (LAL test)
Dental cavities	Parenteral
Walking pneumonia	Ribosomes
Gonorrhea	30S, 40S, 50S, 60S, 70S, 80S
Syphilis	Svedberg units
Lyme disease	Half-life (and calculations)
Strep throat	Pili
Pneumonia (caused by <i>Streptococcus</i>)	Motility
Diphtheria	Fimbriae
Tetanus	Axial filaments
Pertussis ("whooping cough")	Erythema migrans ("bullseye rash")
Mycoses	Lipid A
Cutaneous mycoses	O polysaccharide
Tinea pedis ("athletes foot")	M protein
Tinea cruris ("jock itch")	Antiphagocytic
Tinea corporis ("ringworm")	Griffith's work with capsules in <i>S. pneumoniae</i>
Tinea barbae ("beard itch")	Encapsulated and nonencapsulated
Leprosy	Bacterial transformation
Peptic ulcers (gastric and duodenal ulcers)	Inclusion bodies
Gas gangrene	Volutin (metachromatic granules)
Penicillin	Cervical diphtheritic lymphadenopathy
Fluoride	Pseudomembrane
Erythromycin	Nucleus
Streptomycin	Ergosterol and cholesterol
Clotrimazole ("Lotrimin")	Lysosomes
Miconazole ("Monistat")	Phagocytosis
	Peroxisomes
	Catalase

<p>Bismuth subsalicylate (“Pepto-Bismol”) Omeprazole (“Prilosec”) Metronidazole (“Flagyl”) Clarithromycin (“Biaxin”)</p>	<p>Hydrogen peroxide Endosymbiotic theory Psychrophile Mesophile Thermophile Hyperthermophile Fever (pyrexia) Prodromal, chill, flush, diaphoresis stages Vasoconstriction and vasodilation Acidophiles Antacid, acid secretion inhibitor, antibiotics Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) Urea breath test Urea, urease, ammonia, CO₂ Labeled urea and labeled CO₂ Isotope Osmotic pressure Hypertonic, isotonic, hypotonic Crenation and lysis Obligate aerobes Facultative anaerobes Obligate anaerobes Hyperbaric chamber GasPak jar Thioglycolate</p>
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